

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1806.

[No. 1762.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STONE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion, and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Just Received,

By the schooner Belsey, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
4 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 lbs. flour.
September 2. E. J.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.
E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 26th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.
Apply to the Printer.
July 30. d

received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber.

A consignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.
A. C. CAZENOVE.
October 23. d

Just Received,

Ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE.

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of
200 sacks Liverpool stored,
2000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.
November 8. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veltch & Co.—
Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

They had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

They surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Caribbean Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.

RICHARD MORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single,
November 6.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Ro-
bert Smith to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing a debt due to Henry Tabacott,
will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready
money, on Saturday, the 6th of December
next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax street,
nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot
fronts 20 feet on the street, and extends back
128 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame, 2
stories, completely finished, [except paint-
ing] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will
take place between the hours of two and four
o'clock in the evening, on the premises.
Robert Mels.

November 17.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent
2 do. L. M. do. } quality, war-
4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.
3 do. Madeira wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests Hyson-skin tea
200 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

The Subscriber

informs his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze-
nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—consisting of—

Superfine,
Fine, and Forrest } Cloths.
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestrery,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfbacks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Fizzes and Flusings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Plaidings,
White and brown Rolls,
Burbon Gurreas,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Leaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of
tailors Silks Twist and Threads.—All of which
he is determined to sell at the most reduced
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet
with that encouragement his attention to busi-
ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-
lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-
en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
(holding an unexpired lease for the same)
with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-
taining a number of excellent apple trees—
the ground equal to any for a garden.—It is al-
so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immen-
sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.
November 5. dff

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsey. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

13 bbls. SUGAR of good quality,
23 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 26.

For LONDON,

ENTERPRISE,

Capt. Colcord;

Will sail about the 6th of December.—For
passage only apply to the master on board, or
to
William Hodgson.
November 20. d

WOOD.

IT is proposed to sell a quantity of Wood,
as it stands upon the bottoms of four mile
run, in the forest of Washington. It will be
sold in lots of one acre each; beginning at the
eastern extremity of the estate and progressing
in a line with the run. Timber of every de-
scription, suitable for all building purposes,
posts and rails, and a quantity of hickory for
firewood, will be found upon the said lots.—
Those who are desirous of purchasing should
apply early, as much has been already en-
gaged. It will be permitted to purchasers to re-
tain the wood upon their lots until the tenth
of March.

John Ball, Agent.

November 21. d

Wanted to Hire,

Two stout, healthy NEGRO MEN, ac-
customed to plantation work, for which liberal
wages will be given.

John Gadsby.

November 20. d

Malaga Wine.

40 quarter-casks of the best quality Malaga
Wine, for sale by
John C. Ladd.
November 19. d

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of Tanner's Oil, for sale by
Lawson and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing
6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, half barrels, Kids New Bee,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.
Nov. 15. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on
board the Brig Comet, Capt. Grow, from Port-
land, and for sale by
Lawson and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said Brig,
80 barrels New-England Rum,
32 do. Tanner's Oil,
170 boxes Brown Soap.
November 17. d

District of Columbia County of Alex- andria, ff.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and
Hartshorne, and William
Taylor, complainants.
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H.
Hooe, and John Muncester,
trading under the firm of
R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John
and Bennett Forbes, Alex-
ander Henderson, jun. and
John M'Far, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,
jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not
having entered their appearance and given se-
curity according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that the
said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior
and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabi-
tants of this district, on motion of the said com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that
the said defendants do appear here on the first
day of November term next and answer the
bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-
lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two
months successively, and that another copy be
posted at the front door of the court house of
said county.

A copy. Tests.

C. Dencaie, ce.

September 26. d2m

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or
LEASE on ground rent for ever, a num-
ber of LOTS on Washington and Columbus
streets—some of which are well taken with
Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more
years, a small HOUSE, with a good GAR-
DEN, on Gibbon street.
July 24. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Ven-
due Store, for a term of years,
A likely young Negro Woman,
accustomed to house work, &c.
P. G. Marsteller.

November 22.

A Servant

IS offered for sale for eight years—a tall
Mulatto Man, an excellent grocer, knows how
to wait on a gentleman, a good farmer, weav-
er, glazier, and is capable of being as good a
servant as any in America.

The terms (for ready money) is at the rate
of Twenty Pounds per year, or One Hundred
and Sixty Pounds. Enquire of

Benjamin Dulaney,

King-street, Alexandria.

November 32, 1806. d

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.
November 19. d

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to
King street, opposite the Washington Ta-
vern.

Where he has for Sale,

Borlases, ozunburgs and tick-
lenburgs,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown platillas,
Round L. white yarn nowlase,
Bocedillas and quadruple St-
lases,
German shirting and sheeting
linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestrery,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, Kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Hose and striped blankets,
Woolsted and mill's hose,
Cotton and silk gilets
Plain and furniture dimities
Crinices and calicoes,
Silk & cotton sambrics and undressed ging-
ams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings,
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lute strings, pelangs and musnets
Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
3 and 4 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Gurreas, baftas, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpow-
der, in kegs
And a variety of other articles all of which
will be sold on the most moderate terms, -to
their wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. s tuskth

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the
ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which
will be sold on moderate terms, by
Robert Young.
October 3: d6t-law6t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by
Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to se-
cure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I
shall on the first day of January, 1807, ex-
pose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-
house, so much of the tract of LAND sold
and conveyed by Battalle Fitzhugh to the said
Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September,
1797, (the same being part of the Ravens-
worth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the
sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with in-
terest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from
the first day of January, 1799, and on the bal-
ance thereof from the first day of October in
the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20. lawtJ

CASH, and the highest price
given for Lincn and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.	
		Dolls. Cts. D C	
Bread, Ship	100lb	4 00	
Navy		5 00	
Pilot		5 50	
Crackers		6 50	
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbbl.	11 —	
Bacon	lb.	12 1/2	
Butter for export		18	20
Coffee, West India		31	32
Cotton		28	none.
Chocolate		23	
Candles Mould		20	21
Dipt		18	
Spermaceti		50	53
Cheese, American		13	16
English		none.	
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20	22
Fish Salmon	bbbl.	none.	
Herrings		4 50	
Mackerel		none.	
Shad		8 25	
Flax Seed		1	1 25
Flour Superfine		6 42	
Fine		6 00	
Midlings		5 25	
Grain Indian Corn	bus.	67	none.
Wheat		1 17	
Rye		80	
Barley		1	
Oats		50	
Hides, Spanish	lb.	10	11
Hemp	cwt.	9	11
Hogslard	lb.	12 1/2	none at
Iron	ton 110	115	[market]
Leather Sole	lb.	22	
Lime	bbbl.	2	
Limes		6	
Lemons		none.	
Lumber, 100ft.			
Oak timber & scantling		8	7
Pine Scantling		2	3
Boards 4-4		1 70	
5-4		2 10	
White do Common 4-4		1 50	
do Clean 4-4		2 20	
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4 50	
Common		3 50	
Cypress 24		3	
Do 18		2	
Staves hhd.		22	
bbbl		20	
bbbl Red Oak		10	
hhd. do		9	
Meal	bus.	66	
Molasses	gal.	45	50
Nankens	piece	84	
Pork, prime	bbbl.	22	23 cc
Cargo		19	
Southern 2d qual.		18	19
Plaister Paris c. pr. ton		7 50	8
Do Retail		10	
Pimento,		none.	
Porter, American	doz.	1 50	
London		none.	
Rice	100lb	4 50	
Soap, Amer. white	lb. dull	10	11
Do brown		9	
Castile		15	17
Salt-Petre, Refined		37 1/2	
Not Refined		14	
Spirits	gall.		
Brandy 4th proof		1 —	1 25
Rum Jam. 4th do		90	93
Antigua 2d		78	83
Windward 2d & 3d		75	78
American		48	50
Whiskey		58	62
Sugar H. white	100lb	13	
Do. brown		11	
Candy white		13	
Do. brown		11	
Muscovado 1st qual.		11 50	
Do. 2d do		10 50	
Do. 3d do		10	
Loaf	lb	19	22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.	57	80
Lisbon		70	
Cadiz		70	
Liverpool Blown		70	
Do. Coarse		80	
Turk Island		90	95
Isle of May		70	75
Liverpool Fine sack		3 40	3 50
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13 50	14
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22	
Steel Blistered	cwt.	3 33	
Crowley		18	
TOBACCO, Alex. Ins.		6	
Tobacco Md.	100lb		
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6 50	
Do. 2d		5 50	8 50
Virginia		4	4 25
Lower do		3 50	3 75
Rappahanock		4 50	
Teas, Y. Hlyson	lb	1 01	
Imperial		1 40	
Tallow Amer.		12 1/2	
Wax Bees		37 1/2	
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260	300
Lisbon	gal.	1 10	1 20
Sherry		1 15	1 20
Teneriffe		80	1 20
Claret	doz.	8	12
Malaga	gal.	85	90
Port		1 50	scarce
PRICE OF STOCKS.			
Alexandria Bank,		200	
Potomac do.		190	
Exchange on London, per.			

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,
ON Wednesday the 4th of December, Mr. Nicholson moved that "so much of the message of the president of the United States, as related to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the U. States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the laws of nations as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of ways and means, with instruction to enquire in what respect and to what extent our neutral rights had been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the U. States required to counteract such violations." This reference was made, not without pertinacious opposition on the part of Mr. Bidwell, who moved to refer the subject to a select committee, of which, consequently, he would have been the chairman. On the ensuing Saturday, the committee of ways and means took the matter into consideration, and instructed their chairman to address the following letter to the secretary of state.

"Committee Room, Dec. 11th, 1805.

"SIR,
"The Committee of Ways and Means have instructed me to request that you will cause to be laid before them such information on the subject of the enclosed resolution, as the department of state can furnish:

"The peculiar objects of our research are—1. What new principles, or constructions, of the Law of Nations have been adopted by the belligerent powers of Europe, to the prejudice of neutral rights? 2. The governments asserting those principles or constructions? 3. The extent to which the commerce of the U. States has been thereby injured?

"I am with very great respect,

"SIR,

"Yours,
"JOHN RANDOLPH."

A considerable time having elapsed, and no answer having been received, the chairman waited on the secretary of state to know when the committee might expect one. He was informed by that officer that he had been so much occupied in preparing a laborious report upon that subject, to be laid before the president, that he had not had time to reply to the letter of the committee: and it was not until the 26th of January (more than six weeks subsequent to the requisition of the committee) that the secretary's communication was made to them. It consisted of a copy of his report to the president, on the new and injurious principles interpolated into the laws of nations by foreign powers, and contained no answer whatsoever to some of the most important points to which the committee had directed the attention, and on which they requested the opinion of the secretary of state. This communication was scarcely received, when (on the 29th of January) the committee were discharged from all further consideration of the subject, which, with Mr. Gregg's resolution, brought forward on that day, was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union. On this occasion, insinuations of tardiness and neglect of duty on the part of the committee of ways and means were thrown out by some members. The chairman was then absent from indisposition. On the next day, however, he laid on the table his letter to the secretary of state, with the answer, the dates of which clearly exculpated the committee from every imputation of remissness; rendering it self-evident that they could not possibly have reported previous to the time of their discharge.

The resolution of Mr. Gregg begot a brood of others, of which it is not my purpose to notice any but the motion of Mr. Nicholson, which was introduced, not so much from a conviction on the mind of its author that the step was in itself advisable, as from a belief that it might prove the means of preventing the house from precipitating itself into more ruinous measures. Accordingly we find that Mr. Nicholson himself voted to postpone its consideration, and that he declined being a member of the committee which brought in the bill in pursuance of it, to which he eventually gave a feeble and reluctant assent. And yet this bill has been called throughout the continent "Mr. Nicholson's bill." It is equally notorious, that, in regard to the course to be pursued towards Great Britain, no opinion was expressed by the members of the cabinet, in their collective or individual capacities. On the contrary, the president frequently declared, without reserve, that he had no opinion on the subject. Similar declarations were made by other influential and leading persons presiding over the different

executive departments: and it is a fact, that no consultation was held between them from the meeting of congress until some time in March. This want of concert and decision in the administration might easily have been inferred (even if there were no other proof of it) from the various, discordant and undigested projects which were brought forward in the legislature; and to this want of system must be referred much of the mischief which then resulted from this subject, as well as the embarrassments which have ensued, and are yet likely to grow out of it.

The aggressions of Great Britain naturally divided themselves into two classes: Impressment of our seamen, and depredations upon our commerce. To the first we have been subjected under three successive administrations, from the year 1793 to the present time. But this grievance, to which the U. States had so long submitted, and to which congress had heretofore been content to apply palliatives, was now enlarged and dwelt upon by certain persons, because they saw in it a theme which would touch most sensibly the American feelings. Mr. Nicholson did not scruple to reproach them with a feigned zeal, and to charge them with having opposed at a former session, a bill which he had introduced for remedying the evil. Mr. John Randolph was of opinion that the impressment of our seamen furnished just cause of indignant resentment on our part; but he saw no reason for pushing that matter to extremity at this time, which had not existed in as full force for the last five, or even twelve years: Our government, in consideration of the great number of British seamen in our employment, and of the identity of language and manners between that class of their subjects, and the same description of our citizens, but above all, from motives of sound policy (too obvious to need repetition) had hitherto deemed it expedient to temporize on this interesting and delicate topic; he could see no just ground at present, for departing from this system—more especially pending an actual negotiation between the two governments, on the point in dispute: He was of opinion that nothing should be left undone to accommodate our differences amicably, and that no step should be taken which might interrupt or defeat such a settlement: that even if we should resort to war, it must eventuate in a treaty of peace, by which the points of controversy would be adjusted, or left in statu quo ante Bellum: and that after incuring the incalculable mischiefs of war—the derangement of our finances and the augmentation of the public debt, to an extent which could not now be foreseen; to say nothing of its baneful effects upon our political institutions, and the danger which must accrue from throwing our weight at this juncture into the preponderating scale of Europe; there was no prospect that we should obtain better terms at any future pacification, than were attainable at present: at any rate he was disposed to give fair play to the fair experiment of negotiation. But if any active measures were to be taken against Great Britain, they should be of the most efficient and decisive nature. He deprecated half measures, as the most injurious to ourselves which could be adopted.

Whilst the bill was yet under discussion, the news of the death of Mr. Pitt, and of the consequent change of ministry, reached the United States. No circumstances could have afforded a fairer or more honorable pretext, or a more powerful motive for suspending our measures against Great Britain than this. The late premier was known to be decidedly hostile to the institutions, the interests, and the very people of America. No administration, not that of Lord North himself, had been, or could be more inimical to the United States, than that of Mr. Pitt. His power was moreover connected with, and depended upon the continuation and duration of the war. He was succeeded by Mr. Fox, unquestionably the most liberal, and enlightened statesman of Europe; the man, above all others, beyond the Atlantic, the best affected towards the principles of our government, and the illustrious character by whom it was administered. Never did a fairer occasion present itself to any nation, for changing, without any imputation of versatility, or any loss of honor, the course which they had chosen to prescribe to themselves. The excitement of public sentiment, and the measures consequent upon that excitement might fairly and honorably have been referred to the known character of the late premier, the pupil of Duodas, and the disciple of Charles Jenkinson; and the United States might have awaited, in a dignified and imposing inactivity, the manifestation of a different sentiment by the new ministry. But the new leaders of the house of

representatives were men who soared above or skimmed below all considerations of time, place and circumstance: they gloried in their ignorance of men and things in Europe, and boasted that their policy should not be modified, by any change in the aspect of affairs at home or abroad; and in the pursuit of an abstract metaphysical ideal, *jatus*, they did not hesitate to embark the best interests of the union.

Against these measures Mr. J. Randolph further objected, that during the "few months which our ministers had spent in fruitless discussion at Madrid," it had entered into the head of no body to suggest any proposition of a coercive nature in relation to Spain, and that, even after the total failure of that negotiation, no such measure had been proposed: that Great Britain had indeed impressed our seamen, and advanced certain injurious principles of national law, which, if carried into their full extent, would materially affect our commerce, but that Spain, after having refused to make good her solemn stipulations to compensate us for former spoliation committed on our commerce, had "renewed the same practices during the present war." She had not, it was true, impressed our seamen, but her cruizers had "plundered and sunk our vessels, and maltreated and abandoned their crews, in open boats, or on desert shores, without food or covering." Her courts of admiralty had indeed advanced no "new principles of the law of nations," but they had confiscated our ships and cargoes, without the pretext of principles of any sort, new or old. She had moreover insulted our territory, violated the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits, and insolently rejected every overture to accommodation. With Spain all our attempts to negotiate had failed: with Great Britain we had a negotiation actually pending, and which the dispatches of our minister at the court of London gave us every reason to suppose would have a prosperous issue: and even admitting, for the sake of argument, that our vote of money to purchase Florida was, in itself, no derogation from the national honor, inasmuch as we proposed to receive a fair equivalent for it, yet, having refused to take any coercive measures for the unparalleled indignities of Spain, who had peremptorily rejected all our propositions for pacific accommodation, how could we with any face of impartiality towards the belligerent powers, assume this elevated tone towards Great Britain? Mr. Randolph further declared, that the proposed measure was, in itself, inefficient to every valuable purpose; that its sole operation would be to pique the pride and rouse the resentment of our adversary, and whilst it indicated a strong spirit of hostility on our part, would afford her a fair opening to strike the first effectual blow: that indeed it was to show our teeth without doing at the same time to bite: that Great Britain would have until the next session of congress, ample time to devise means for annoying us in the most effective manner, and that meanwhile she might withdraw her property from our grasp, and guard every vulnerable point from our attack. He conjured the house not to suffer themselves, from the honest prejudices of the revolution, from their ancient partiality to France, and their well grounded antipathy to England, to be legislated into a war, which would involve the best interests of their country. Above all, he trusted that their measures would in no wise be influenced by any wish to avenge on Great Britain the wrongs and injuries of Ireland: he declared that his sympathy with that insulted and oppressed people was too strong not to lead him to fear, that the same sentiment might operate on other members, in this case, whilst they themselves were unconscious of it: that whilst he deplored the subjugation of that gallant and generous nation, it was his duty to remember that he was legislating for the United States, and bound to consult their interests alone. On this occasion Mr. Smilie, who, since the incapacity of Mr. Bidwell had become manifest, was considered as the efficient leader of the majority, avowed, that, although an Irishman by birth, he felt no greater predilection for that country than for any other in Europe or in the world. This declaration was conceived "by many, not to confer much honor upon that gentleman, whether true or false.

A strong objection to the non-importation bill arose from its bearing the aspect (especially when taken in conjunction with our recent conduct towards France and Spain) of a disposition on our part to aid the views of the French government in cramping the navigation, and destroying the manufactures of Great Britain. This constituted one principal source of animosity between those rival nations, and the American government could perhaps take

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no step which would so strongly excite the resentment of the English ministry. The prompt and decisive conduct of that government towards Prussia, so soon as she manifested a disposition to come into the views of France on this subject, forms the best commentary upon this opinion, and the sudden change in the tone of Mr. Fox towards the United States, is no bad criterion of its truth.

When Mr. J. Randolph declared, that if any coercive measures were to be pursued against Great Britain, they should be of the most energetic stamp, and mentioned an embargo as that which he deemed the most efficient at the outset, he was asked by some "why he did not move such a proposition" and they declared at the same time, that, if he would bring forward the measure, they would support it. To this the answer was obvious: that he wished to try the fair experiment of negotiation in the first instance: that he deemed it impossible, pending that negotiation, to take any step which might defeat it; and that it was astonishing to him that gentlemen who had remained entirely passive under the aggressions of Spain, who had refused to concur even in measures of self defence against her incursions—made too after a peremptory rejection of every overture to accommodation, should advocate an opposite course towards another power, with whom we were at that moment actually treating. The bill nevertheless passed by a large majority. The wisdom of the measure is yet to be tested by its effects.

DECIUS.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 21.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette of Sept. 20.

At the court at the queen's palace, the 17th of September, 1806. Present the king's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, the capital city, town, and fortress of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies have been conquered by his majesty's forces, and the territory and forts of the same are delivered up to his majesty, and the same are now in his majesty's possession; his majesty is thereupon pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that all his loving subjects may lawfully trade to and from the said capital city, town and fortress of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to, or forming a part of the government of the same, in British ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law: or in ships bona fide belonging to any of the subjects or native inhabitants of the said city, town or territories, such native inhabitants being peaceably resident within the same, and under the obedience of his said majesty's government there; and that such trade shall be subject to the same duties, rules, regulations, conditions, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, to which the trade to, and from his majesty's colonies, plantations & islands, in the West Indies and South America is or shall be subject: by law, except as is hereafter provided.

And his majesty is further pleased to order and declare, that all commodities, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said capital city, town and fortress of Buenos Ayres and dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to, or forming a part of the government of the same, or which have been usually exported therefrom, shall be permitted to be imported into any of the ports of the United Kingdom in British ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; or in ships bona fide belonging to any of the subjects or native inhabitants of the said city, town or territories, such native inhabitants being peaceably resident within the same, and under the obedience of his majesty's government there; and that such commodities shall be subject to the same duties, rules, regulations, restrictions, conditions, penalties and forfeitures, as articles of the like sort are subject to coming from his majesty's colonies, plantations or islands in the West Indies or South America.

And whereas information has been received, that the commander of his majesty's forces to whom the said city, town and fortress have surrendered, has reduced the duties on importation into the same, from about thirty-four and a half per cent. ad valorem, to ten per cent. ad valorem, and two and a half per cent. for the consular or municipal duties, making in the whole, twelve and a half per cent. on all articles

imported into the said place and its dependencies, in British ships owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; or in ships bona fide belonging to any of the subjects or native inhabitants of the said city, town or territories, such native inhabitants being peaceably resident within the same, and under the obedience of his majesty's government there; his majesty is thereupon pleased to order and declare that the said reduced duties shall continue to be levied, and no other, on all articles so imported, with the exception of German wines, which are to continue to be subject to the same duties as were paid thereon before the conquest of the said place by his majesty's arms, until his majesty's pleasure shall be further signified; and it is hereby further ordered, that it shall not be lawful for any slave or slaves to be landed or imported, or brought into the said city, town and fortress of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to, or forming a part of the government of the same as aforesaid, upon pain that all slaves so landed, imported or brought, together with the vessels bringing in the same, or from which the same shall be landed, and their cargoes shall become forfeited to his majesty, his heirs and successors. Provided always, that this prohibition shall not extend to the several cases of slaves bona fide employed in navigating any ships trading to or from the said place, or of slaves bona fide employed as domestic slaves, and coming into the said place with their masters, or of slaves in any manner employed in his majesty's naval or military service. And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appear.

W. FAWKENER.

[This Gazette also contains his majesty's order in council for permitting the importation in neutral vessels into our West India islands, for twelve months ensuing, of lumber, staves, and all kinds of provision, with the exception of beef, pork and butter, and also the exportation of rum, molasses, and all other commodities, except sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee and cocoa.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated September 26.

"Annexed I hand you prices current to which beg your reference. We have nothing more respecting the negotiation for peace with France, but that they are still continued; more we suspect to answer some political purpose, than in expectation of their being brought to an amicable conclusion. It is generally believed our differences with Prussia will be immediately adjusted."

"Several vessels are now loading wheat at Danzig for Great Britain. Our manufacturers are in great spirits, in consequence of the capture of Buenos Ayres. Adventures to an immense extent are preparing for South America, and we anticipate a brisk trade there this winter. Upwards of 30 vessels are now loading here and in London for Buenos Ayres. It has had material influence on our cotton market, and we expect early imports of upland will pay well, as there is so rarely a good bag of that description in this market."

PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, September 25.

Wheat 11 a 12s 70 lbs. flour, superfine, 44 a 45s bbl. fine 42 a 43s. At present in demand, but expected to be lower, as the produce of our own harvest is abundant, and there are considerable quantities of grain shipping in the Prussian ports for Great Britain.

Cotton, Sea Island, ordinary, 21d a 2s lb. good, 2s 3d a 2s 5d; fine 2s 6d a 2s 9d; upland, bowed, 20 a 21; New Orleans 21 a 22. Sea Island and New Orleans in regular demand is very scarce and much wanted.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

COMMUNICATION.

The Grand Jury being now convened as the grand jurors on the immoral acts of individuals as well as those nuisances which materially affect the well being of society, and being their high province not only to present private misdemeanors, but in the name of the community at large to pass a censure on such things as have an immoral tendency, or lead to disturb the repose of any portion of their fellow citizens—it may not be improper to bring to their view an evil too long tolerated in the town of Alexandria: There are at this time nearly fifty licenced Tayern-keep-

ers in this place; and among this extraordinary number there are a proportion of free blacks, who as regularly licenced ordinary keepers promise fair to destroy the domestic happiness of such of the citizens as have blacks of their own for servants. It will be found that those free blacks, under sanction of their licence, entertain people's servants in large numbers and at all seasons of the night, where they get intoxicated and gamble away the property of their masters, and the night watch cannot prevent it because they are licenced ordinary keepers, and their houses are free from search. It may be urged as inconsistent with liberty that those grievances should be restrained, but every society must be governed by the state in which it may find itself placed, and it is our misfortune to have a very large proportion of slaves among us, which renders it improper that such things should be tolerated here, though they may have no evil tendency in a community differently situated, and if the good of the larger number is to be considered, it will render the servitude of this unfortunate race of people more happy by restraining those evils which lead them into riot and dissipation, and produce corrections and usage which they would not merit were the temptations which caused such conduct removed. It is generally understood that when a free black wishes to obtain a licence he applies to a grocer and promises to take all his liquors of him provided he will procure him a recommendation to the court; this is soon done, the recommendation signed and handed to the court, and a licence granted, without their ever knowing the color of the petitioner's face. Such a procedure can only be corrected by the Grand Jury's prosecuting as a nuisance the superabundant number of licenced ordinaries, without bed or stable, and more particularly all such as are granted to free blacks, while the present state of the town remains as it now is.

Through the politeness of a respectable gentleman in Washington, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following intelligence respecting Colonel Burr.

Washington Fed.

From the Scioto Gazette.

CHILICOTHE, November 18.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

By a gentleman of the highest respectability from Kentucky, we are furnished with the following intelligence.

The United States District Court for the Kentucky District, having commenced their November session, the following is the substance of an affidavit of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, esq. attorney general for the United States, for the said district which was made before the Judge of that court, TO WIT:

"That the said Daviess was in possession of the most satisfactory evidence, that Aaron Burr, esq. late vice president of the United States, had formed an association for making war against Spain, invading Mexico and forming a distinct empire in the western country; that he was raising forces, and purchasing up the necessary provisions and stores for that purpose."

"The said Joseph H. Daviess, esq. accordingly moved the court, that the said Aaron Burr, esq. should be arrested and compelled to find security for his appearance, and that a writ should be issued for compelling the attendance of witnesses, and a stop put to all further proceedings of Aaron Burr!" The judge took time to consider, &c.

It was reported that col. Burr was in Lexington at the time the motion was made, and that he had notice of the transaction three hours after it transpired.

MIRANDA DEFEATED.

Captain Foster, arrived at Boston in 25 days from Trinidad informs, that three days previous to his sailing, a Mr. Taylor who had embarked in the expedition with Miranda, reached that place with the unpleasant intelligence of their defeat in landing at the Carracas. He stated that the troops which Miranda had collected at Trinidad did not amount to more than 400; that with this additional force he had proceeded on his expedition; but immediately on his landing, was attacked and totally defeated; that Miranda lost in the engagement the greater part of his troops; and with much difficulty secured his retreat with the wreck of his little army, in one of the small vessels belonging to his squadron; that the Leander was also captured and captain Johnson, who commanded her, and most of his officers were beheaded.

Federalism Triumphant!

The New-York Gazette of Thursday last, says—"We congratulate the Federal Republicans in this city, and throughout the union, on the result of the Charter Election which closed yesterday, after a more severe contest than has been ever witnessed. It was found at the counting up the votes at the different polls, that the Federal Ticket had succeeded in FIVE out of the Nine Wards; and the Lewis ticket in one [the Fifth] thereby giving a majority against the Clintonian and Cheetham ticket in Six out of Nine Wards. In the other three wards in which the Clintonian ticket succeeded, it was found that their majorities had extremely lessened, in such a manner as almost to promise a unanimous Federal election at the next attempt. The disappointment, chagrin and consternation, which the result of this election had caused among the democrats, is easier conceived than described. We shall furnish our readers with the particulars in our next."

N. B. The Federal ticket was successful in the four first wards, and in the Ninth.

A letter was received in town yesterday, via Boston, from the Cape of Good Hope, dated 30th of August, which states that the capture of Buenos Ayres reached the Cape the 15th of August and immediately afterwards three hundred troops left the Cape for Buenos Ayres as a reinforcement.

The letter further states, that the ship Swift arrived at the Cape of Good Hope the 2d July; the Echus, Mather, the 4th August; and the brig Mountaineer, Gaylord, do. all from New York; the latter had sailed for the Isle of France. (N. York Japh.)

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A Negro Man, his Wife & their two Children.

The man is a slave for life, the woman has about five years to serve, the children until they arrive to the age of 30 years. Terms will be made known at the place of Sale.

P. G. Marstellien.

November 24.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society, against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the General Office, on the 30th of September, 1806, the following Resolution was adopted, which is by order of the Board published for the information of the persons concerned, viz:

A GREAT variety of causes having concurred to render it inconvenient and impracticable to complete the revaluation of those buildings in the towns and in the country, which had been insured prior to the 30th of January, 1805, at the period limited by the last resolution of the Board on that subject.

Resolved, therefore, that the special agents of this Society be allowed till the first day of December next inclusive, to complete the revaluation of all buildings which have been insured as aforesaid, within the districts and towns for which they may have been severally appointed; and that no further indulgence, hereafter, will be extended to those members of the Society, who shall fail to have their buildings revalued, on or before the said first day of December next.

Alexander M'Kee, Pres. M. A. S. Teste,

Lewis M. Rivlain, c. s. d. October 8. [N.24.] law3r

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Smith Deblois, late purser of the United States frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted to enforce the same. Given under my hand this 21st of November, 1806.

Lewis Deblois, Ex'r.

November 21. 2aw6w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th current, John Melco, an apprentice to the sail-making business—of dark complexion, slim made, between 20 and 21 years of age. All persons are cautioned not to employ, harbor, or carry him out of the district. The above reward will be paid and all reasonable charges, on bringing him home or lodging him in jail.

Daniel M'Dougall.

November 21. eo3t

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8. 44w

ATTENTION!

Richard Lee & Son,

Request those persons who value their health to observe, that

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rick-ett's and Newton's,

Is appointed their agent for Alexandria,

AND HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Patent and Family Medicines,

From their Medicine Warehouse,
BALTIMORE.

THE above Richard Lee and Son is father and brother to the deceased Richard Lee, of New York, and have prepared those valuable medicines for upwards of seven years, from the original receipts now in our possession. This public notice is rendered necessary by imitations of them having been lately advertised for sale in New York, Philadelphia, and other places. Effectually to counteract such unprincipled attempts we wish the public to be informed, that the genuine medicines are only prepared by Richard Lee and Son, Baltimore, and sold by Nicholas Hingston, Alexandria—Messrs. Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill, Washington—Ninian Magruder, druggist, Georgetown, and no where else in the above places. M.B. The signature of Richard Lee and Son is on the outside wrappers, without which, none are genuine.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee and Son, Baltimore.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness— sickness of the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine have proved ineffectual. Not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail; which, unless early attended to, and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, bring on dropsies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints of a most dangerous & alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of; but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; children and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Is confidently recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period, of life bad living, &c.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, astmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions. To parents who may have children afflicted with the whooping cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder, to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within six years past, cured upwards of one hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends other remedies.

Dr. Larou's Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them, after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the virus, how ever deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific, is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for speedily removing corns, root and branch, without giving pain.

DAMASK LIP SALVE,

Refined for the Teeth & Gums

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

N.B. Liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers on application to

Richard Lee and Son,

Baltimore.

November 10

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, as his Book and Stationery Store, King-street,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES

OF FREDERICK the Second,

KING OF PRUSSIA,

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends: Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of *Dionisio Thibault*, Professor of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin. Printed on fine move-paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above, Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.
Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Blair's Introduction, Took's Pathos. Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs for 1807—

And the following Law Books:

Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price \$37 50 cents.
Espinoza's reports, 1 vols. 20
Dallas's reports, 3 vols. \$15
East's reports, 3 vols. complete, \$30
Wilson's law lectures, 2 vols. \$10 50 cts.
Sullivan's lectures, \$3
Peake's nisi prius, 2ds.
Evidence, in boards, 2ds. 2s. 6c.

R. Gray,

Has lately published, a new and elegant edition, greatly enlarged, of

Modern Philosophers; or Terrible Traciation:

A Poem, addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London, by Christopher Caustic M.D. A. S. A. Price, in boards, 2 collers—in plain sheep, 2 dollars 50 cents—in calf and elegantly gilt, 3 dollars.

Life and Pontificate of Leo the tenth, by William Roscoe, in 4 volumes, octavo. Price in boards, 10 dollars—in sheep, 12 dollars—in calf and gilt, 14 dollars.

ON HAND,

A large stock of Books, in the different branches of science and literature, and a very extensive assortment of School Books, and other articles suitable for country sales.

November 4. d8tcoaw1stJan

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—also, the vacant **STORE** adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply

H. HOOE,

July 28.

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,

Have received by the ship *LEONIDAS* Captain M. KINZIE, from LIVERPOOL, a complete assortment of

IRONMONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Crowley steel, No. 3; Millington,

Ditto, of very superior quality

Tin Plate, in boxes

Shovels and Spades

Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle

Patent ditto

Porknives, and black tip and ivory handle

Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.

ALSO,

For sale, at the tan-yard of *ELZA KINSEY* and Co.

Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22.

d8tcoaw2m

Turnpike Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that an election will be held for a President, four Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year, at the house of John Gooding, in Fairfax county, on the first Monday in December next.

Jonah Thompson, Treasurer

Of L. R. Turnpike Company.

November 17.

d8tcoaw2m

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

Staw3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to authorize the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, to pave the most impassable parts of the turnpike road as laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls when they pave five miles of such parts of the road.

November 7.

d8tcoaw2m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James M. Moore, Adm'r.

N. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Senchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Buscillo,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincennes, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

July 16.

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the *Leonidas*, and *William* and *John*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the usual terms.

November 3. d8tcoaw2m

Now Ready for the Press,

And will be published immediately after the next session of the general assembly by *Samuel Pleasants, Junr.*

VOLUME SECOND

OF THE

REVISED CODE;

CONTAINING

A collection of all such acts of the general assembly of Virginia, of a permanent and public nature, as have been passed since the session of 1801; to which will be added, such acts of the same nature as may be passed at the session of 1806.

Together with

An APPENDIX,

In which will be inserted,

I. Such public acts as have been omitted in the last edition of the Revised Code.

II. A compilation of the several laws for the establishment of the James River, Potomac, Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal Companies; in all of which the state has an interest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the mutual assurance society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the northern neck.

V. A table of fines, forfeitures, penalties and emendments, designating such as are to the use of the commonwealth; such as go towards lessening the county levy; such as belong to individuals; and such as are appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for establishing turnpike roads.

VII. Acts authorizing the erection of toll bridges.

All the acts comprised in this volume, have been carefully collated by a gentleman of the bar—Notes of reference to former and subsequent statutes, are annexed to each chapter, and a copious index will be given at the end of the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on an entire new type, of a size larger than that used in the last edition of the revised code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the book, when bound, will form a volume in large octavo, to match the first volume of the same work. The number of pages can not be ascertained, though it is expected, from the matter of which the book will be composed, (there being ninety-five new chapters in the continuation from 1801 to 1805, and upwards of 100 omitted acts) that it will contain nearly as many pages as the last edition.

III. The price to subscribers will be Five Dollars, to be paid on delivery of the book—to non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

* Subscriptions are received by the publisher in Richmond.

Subscribers in Alexandria, to the above work, are received at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

Little River Turnpike Road,

THE President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, having completed ten miles of the road, which has been approved and received by the persons appointed by his excellency the Governor of Virginia, to view and examine the same, have ordered that two gates be erected on said road, and that the following tolls be paid at each gate, from and after the tenth day of the present month, October, viz.

For every score of sheep, 6 1-4 cents.

For every score of hogs, 6 cents.

For every score of cattle, 12 1-2 cents, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

For every horse, 3 cents.

For every two wheeled riding carriage, 6 1-4 cents.

For every four wheeled riding carriage, 12 1-2 cents.

For every cart or waggon, the wheels whereof do not exceed 4 inches in breadth, 3 cents for each horse drawing the same. If the wheels exceed 4 inches and are less than 7 inches in breadth, 1 1-2 cents for each horse, &c. and where the breadth of the wheels exceed 7 inches, 1 cent for each horse drawing the same—and every mule, or ox, drawing any waggon or cart, shall be estimated, in paying the said tolls, as equal to a horse; Provided always, that return waggons and carts shall be subject to no toll whatever, unless they shall have a load exceeding five hundred weight, in which case they shall pay the same tolls as by this act established; Provided, that nothing in this act shall extend to those travelling up or down the stage road leading from Colchester to Alexandria.

October 3.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.